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Appendix Rp-1

Montana State SMZ Rules; a synopsis (3/15/93)	
Class 1	Applies to lakes and streams that support fish, and other streams that flow greater than 6 months per year and are connected by surface flow to streams that support fish.
	• A minimum 50- to 100-foot (slope distance) Streamside Management Zone (SMZ) will be established from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM). – Where the slope from the OHWM to the 50-foot point, measured in a line perpendicular to the stream exceeds 35%, the SMZ will be 100 feet. If less, it is 50 feet. – The SMZ will be extended to include associated wetlands. • Harvest will be limited according to the following criteria: – Retain a minimum of 88 trees per acre (tpa) greater than 8 inches Diameter Breast Height (DBH) – Harvest shall not exceed 50% of trees greater than 8 inches DBH – Trees retained must be representative of the size and species of the pre-harvest stand – Favor retention of bank edge trees – Retention applies to full SMZ when extended to include associated wetlands – Protect and retain as many sub-merchantable trees and shrubs as possible – Retention of trees larger than 8 inches only applies to first 50 feet when SMZ is extended for steep slope • Equipment operation is prohibited in SMZ.
Class 2	Applies to: – Streams that flow less that 6 months per year and are connected by surface flow to other streams or lakes. – Streams that flow more than 6 months (including perennial) that are not connected
	Prescription is the same as class 1 except that the minimum retention is 44 tpa rather than 88 tpa.
Class 3	Applies to streams that flow less than 6 months per year and are disconnected.
	• A minimum 50-foot (slope distance) SMZ will be established from the OHWM. – The SMZ will be extended to include associated wetlands. • Harvest will be limited according to the following criteria: – protect and retain as many sub-merchantable trees and shrubs as possible • Equipment operation is prohibited in SMZ, except to cross an SMZ for the purpose of minimizing road construction. Criteria: – Crossings are 200 feet or more apart – Crossings are in dry area with stable banks – Excavation is minimized – Distance traveled through SMZ is minimized – Crossings occur only when stream is dry – The capacity of the stream channel is maintained

Idaho State FPA Rule Riparian Prescriptions; a synopsis (7/1/98)	
Class I	Applies to lakes and streams that are used as a domestic water supply (and upstream for 1,320 feet), or are important for the spawning, rearing, or migration of fish. Can be perennial or intermittent.
	• A minimum 75-foot (slope distance) Streamside Protection Zone (SPZ) will be established from the OHWM. • Harvest will be limited according to the following criteria: – Leave at least 75% of shade over stream. – Retain hardwood shrubs, trees, grasses, and rocks wherever they provide shade and maintain the integrity of the soil. – Retain trees in the first 50 feet of SPZ as follows: ▪ For streams over 10' wide, leave a minimum of 37 tpa 8 to 12 inches DBH, and 18 tpa over 12 inches, for a total of 55 tpa. ▪ For streams less than 10 feet wide, retain a minimum of 37 tpa >8 inches DBH. ▪ Retain sub-merchantable trees. • Equipment operation is prohibited in SPZ, except to cross streams – For crossings, install adequate temporary drainage structures and remove after use.
Class IIa	Applies to headwater streams or minor drainages that <u>do contribute</u> surface flow (are connected) to a Class I stream and are used by few, if any, fish for spawning or rearing. Where fish use is unknown, these are streams where watershed area is less than 240 acres. May be perennial or intermittent.
	• A minimum 30-foot SPZ will be established from the OHWM. • Harvest will be limited according to the following criteria: – Retain hardwood shrubs, trees, grasses, and rocks wherever they provide shade and maintain the integrity of the soil. – Retain trees in the first 30 feet of SPZ as follows: ▪ Retain sub-merchantable trees. • Equipment operation is prohibited in SPZ, except to cross streams. – For crossings, install adequate temporary drainage structures and remove after use.
	Stream Segments of Concern (SSOC) Applies where: – Plum Creek lands are tributary to the Lochsa River upstream of Walton Creek. – Class IIa streams are perennial.
	• A minimum 50-foot SPZ will be established from the OHWM. • Harvest will be limited according to the following criteria: – Leave at least 75% of shade over stream. – Retain hardwood shrubs, trees, grasses, and rocks wherever they provide shade and maintain the integrity of the soil. – Retain trees in the SPZ as follows: ▪ For streams over 10 feet wide, leave a minimum of 37 tpa 8 to 12 inches DBH, and 18 tpa over 12 inches, for a total of 55 tpa. ▪ For streams less than 10 feet wide, retain a minimum of 37 tpa > 8 inches DBH. ▪ Retain sub-merchantable trees. • Equipment operation is prohibited in SPZ, except to cross streams. – For crossings, install adequate temporary drainage structures and remove after use.

Class IIb	Applies to headwater streams or minor drainages that do not contribute surface flow to a class I stream and are used by few, if any fish for spawning or rearing. Where fish use is unknown, these are streams where watershed area is less than 240 acres. May be perennial or intermittent.
	• A minimum 5-foot SPZ will be established from the OHWM. • Harvest will be limited according to the following criteria: – Retain hardwood shrubs, trees, grasses, and rocks wherever they provide shade and maintain the integrity of the soil. • Equipment operation is prohibited in SPZ, except to cross streams. – For crossings, install adequate temporary drainage structures and remove after use.

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Appendix Rp-2

Eastern Washington NFHCP Riparian Prescriptions *(East side distances are slope distances, unless otherwise specified)*	
Fish-bearing streams	• A minimum 50-foot Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) will be established from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM). – Where the slope from the OHWM to the 50-foot point, measured in a line perpendicular to the stream, exceeds 35%, the RMZ will be extended to 100 feet. – The RMZ will be extended to include associated wetlands. • Harvest in the RMZ will be limited according to the following criteria: – Retain trees less than 8 inches DBH as much as possible. – For trees greater than 8 inches DBH, retain a minimum of 88 tpa. • No more than 50% of trees greater than 8” DBH may be harvested. • Trees retained must be representative of the size and species of the pre-harvest stand. • Bank edge trees and those of closer proximity to the stream should be favored for retention. – No-harvest retention will be implemented for specific high sensitivity stream segments as specified in NFHCP prescription Rp5. • CMZs require special restrictions as specified in NFHCP prescriptions Rp2 through Rp4. • Interface Caution Areas will be implemented outside of the RMZ an average of 150 feet from the OHWM, as specified in NFHCP Rp8.
Perennial non-fish-bearing streams	• A minimum 50-foot RMZ will be established from the OHWM. • Ground based equipment will be prohibited in the 50 foot RMZ. • Retain trees less than 8 inches DBH to the maximum extent practicable. • Retain at least 35 tpa greater than 8 inches DBH, concentrated closer to the stream channel. • Where operationally necessary for yarding, openings in the harvest restriction zone will be allowed as long as: – Openings are as small as operationally feasible. – Reduced retention in the opening is compensated for adjacent to the opening. • When the stream contributes more than 20 percent of the flow to a fish-bearing stream (as indexed by drainage area), the lowermost 500 feet of the headwater stream above the confluence will have a thermal management zone. In this zone, a minimum leave tree spacing of 22 feet (88 trees per acre larger than 8 inches DBH) will be maintained and leave trees will be representative of the size of the pre-harvest stand. • Interface Caution Areas will be implemented outside of the RMZ an average of 150 feet from the OHWM, as specified in NFHCP Rp8.

Intermittent non-fish-bearing streams (includes disconnected perennials)	• Ground based skidding equipment will be prohibited within 30 feet of OHWM, except for channel crossings. • When harvesting timber, retention of sub-merchantable conifers, hardwoods, and brush is required (except when creating yarding corridors or for safety). • Channel crossings with ground based equipment must use these criteria: – Cross only when stream is dry. – Crossings shall be no closer together than 200 feet. – Crossing structures (if used) must be removed. – Disturbance to channel shall be minimized. • For intermittent streams that are connected by surface flow to fish bearing streams that also flow through unstable features (see appendix R-8): continue non-fish bearing perennial prescription upstream where stream occurs within unstable feature.
Other considerations	• Where existing roads, railroads, or powerlines are located within the riparian area, these features will be the outer limits of the RMZ.

Fish-bearing streams will be identified using the protocol in current use in the state of Washington.

Perennial stream segments are those stream segments that do not go dry at any time during a year of normal rainfall. In those cases where non-migrating seeps or springs as the point of initiation of perennial flow cannot be firmly identified with simple, non-technical observations, a 300-acre basin size will be used to establish the upstream extent of non-fish perennial streams.

Western Washington NFHCP Prescriptions *(West side distances are measured horizontally)*	
Shorelines of the State	• No harvest within Channel Migration Zone (CMZ). • No harvest or ground based equipment operation within 75 feet of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) or outer edge of the CMZ where it exists. • Limited harvest will be applied in a Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) from outside of the no-harvest zone to 125 feet from the OHWM (or CMZ where it exists). Limited harvest will ensure that 70 of the largest, well-distributed conifers are retained.
Fish-bearing streams	• No harvest within the CMZ. • No harvest or equipment within 75 feet of OHWM (or CMZ). • Limited harvest from outside of no-harvest zone to 100 feet from OHWM (or CMZ). Same limited harvest rule as for shorelines. • Yarding corridors must meet the following criteria: – Limited to 30 feet in width. – Slopes less than 80% with no indication of seasonal saturation or recent slope movement. – Full log suspension through entire zone. – Avoid sensitive sites. – Use natural gaps when possible. – Openings will not exceed 20% of the total area of the no-harvest zone.
Perennial non-fish-bearing streams	• An RMZ will be applied for 50 feet from the OHWM. • Ground-based equipment will be prohibited in the 50 foot RMZ. • Retain trees less than 8 inches DBH to the maximum extent practicable. • Retain at least 35 trees per acre greater than 8 inches DBH, concentrated closer to the stream channel. • Where operationally necessary for yarding, openings in the harvest restriction zone will be allowed as long as: – Openings are as small as operationally feasible. – Reduced retention in the opening is compensated for adjacent to the opening. • When the stream contributes more than 20 percent of the flow to a fish-bearing stream (as indexed by drainage area), the lowermost 500 feet of the headwater stream above the confluence will have a thermal management zone. In this zone, a minimum leave tree spacing of 22 feet (88 trees per acre larger than 8 inches DBH) will be maintained and leave trees will be representative of the size of the pre-harvest stand.
Intermittent non-fish-bearing streams (Includes disconnected perennials)	• Ground-based skidding equipment will be prohibited within 30 feet of OHWM, except for channel crossings. • Channel crossings with ground-based equipment must use these criteria: – Cross only when stream is dry. – Crossings shall be no closer together than 200 feet. – Crossing structures (if used) must be removed. – Disturbance to channel shall be minimized. • For intermittent streams that are connected by surface flow to fish bearing streams that also flow through unstable features (see appendix R-8): continue non-fish bearing perennial prescription upstream where stream occurs within unstable feature.
Other considerations	• Where existing roads, railroads, or powerlines are located within the riparian area, these features will be the outer limits of the RMZ.

Fish-bearing streams will be identified using the protocol in current use in the state of Washington.

Perennial stream segments are those stream segments that do not go dry at any time during a year of normal rainfall. In those cases where non-migrating seeps or springs as the point of initiation of perennial flow cannot be firmly identified with simple, non-technical observations, a 52-acre basin size will be used to establish the upstream extent of non-fish perennial streams.

Technical Rationale for Western Washington NFHCP Riparian Prescriptions

NFHCP riparian prescriptions for western Washington were designed to accommodate specific conditions of westside stands and channels. Trees grow much taller in western Washington than in the Interior Columbia River Basin. The Site Potential Tree Height at 200 years is approximately 175 feet for most stands in the project area. This warranted a wider source area for LWD and other functions. The outer limit of the Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) was established at 125 feet, because modeled LWD recruitment showed negligible inputs of LWD were derived from beyond this distance (Plum Creek 1999a).

As with the Interior Columbia River Basin, stream gradient, stream size and the potential for channel migration are the primary factors considered in the design of riparian prescriptions. Channel Migration Zones (CMZs) are not common in this portion of the project area, but where they occur they are typically very sensitive to LWD (Plum Creek 1999a). A no-harvest prescription within the CMZ was designed to address this sensitivity.

Between the edge of the bankfull channel (or CMZ) and the outer edge of the RMZ, the combination of a no-harvest inner zone and a thinned outer zone will provide streambank integrity, canopy closure, leaf litter inputs, sediment filtration, and LWD. Smaller fish-bearing streams are protected with a 75-foot (horizontal distance) no-harvest inner zone and a 25-ft thinned zone. Larger fish-bearing streams have the same 75-foot no-harvest inner zone, but a wider 50-ft thinned zone. The thinning guidelines were designed to accelerate the growth of residual conifers and bring them quickly within range of the stream at densities comparable to what would ultimately be expected for natural but much older stands. A wider thinned zone for larger streams was intended to help offset the LWD losses from these more powerful streams. The riparian prescriptions were also designed to accommodate potential reductions in LWD from windthrow.

Riparian prescriptions for perennial, non fish-bearing streams are designed to maintain watershed processes that support functions of fish-bearing reaches downstream. See *Rationale* discussion for Rp6 (Section 3 of the NFHCP).

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Appendix Rp-3

How do state rules work as a basis for applying NFHCP riparian commitments?

This table is intended to illustrate how the application of riparian protection measures work under the NFHCP. First of all, the state rule is applied for the state in which the harvest project occurs. Then, the NFHCP commitment specified to supplement the state rule is applied to add protection.

Each box below represents a specific stream type within a specific state. Within the box is the list of prescriptions that apply for that situation. Those starting with a state abbreviation are the basic state rules and are found in the riparian Appendices Rp1 and Rp2. Those that are supplemental protection provided by NFHCP commitments start with "Rp" and are found in Section 3 of the NFHCP.

	Montana (MT) see App Rp-1	**Idaho (ID)** see App Rp-1	**Eastern WA (EW)** see App Rp-2	**Western WA (WW)** see App Rp-2
River	1. MT Class 1 2. Rp8	1. ID Class I 2. Rp8	1. EW Fish 2. Rp8	WW Shorelines
Fish-bearing High Sensitivity CMZs (Tier 1)	1. Rp2 2. MT Class 1 3. Rp8	1. Rp2 2. ID Class I 3. Rp8	1. Rp2 2. EW Fish 3. Rp8	WW Fish
Fish-bearing Moderate Sensitivity CMZs (Tier 1)	1. Rp3 2. MT Class 1 3. Rp8	1. Rp3 2. ID Class I 3. Rp8	1. Rp3 2. EW Fish 3. Rp8	
Fish-bearing All CMZs (Tier 2)	1. Rp4 2. MT Class 1 3. Rp8	1. Rp4 2. ID Class I 3. Rp8	1. Rp4 2. EW Fish 3. Rp8	
Fish-bearing, High Sensitivity confined (Tier 1)	1. Mt Class 1 2. Rp5 3. Rp8	1. Id Class I 2. Rp5 3. Rp8	1. EW Fish 2. Rp5 3. Rp8	
All other fish-bearing	1. Mt Class 1 2. Rp6 3. Rp8	1. Id Class I 2. Rp6 3. Rp8	1. EW Fish 2. Rp6 3. Rp8	
Non-fish ("few fish"), connected perennial		1. Rp7 2. Rp8 3. Class IIa 4. SSOC	1. Rp7 2. Rp8 3. EW Non-fish-perennial	WW Non-fish perennial (Rp7)
Non-fish, disconnected perennial	Mt Class 2	ID Class IIb	EW Intermittent	WW intermittent
Non-fish, connected intermittent > 6 months	Mt Class 1	ID Class IIa		
Non-fish connected intermittent, < 6 months	Mt Class 2			
Non-fish, disconnected intermittent	Mt Class 3	ID Class IIb		

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Appendix Rp-4

Plum Creek NFHCP Riparian Definitions and Procedures	
ordinary high water mark (OHWM)	The location on a stream where the water normally reaches during peak flow. OHWM
bank full width	*The average width of the stream when the flow is at the ordinary high water mark.*
bank full depth	*The average depth of the stream when the flow is at the ordinary high water mark*
flood prone width	*The valley width at the elevation of two times bank full depth.*
To apply CMZ prescriptions, you need to determine the outside boundaries of the flood prone width, not the measurement of the width. To do this, find a point that is at the elevation of bank full depth (i.e., at the top of the OHWM). Then extend a loggers tape (real or imaginary) to the same elevation point on the opposite side of the stream. Now make an estimate: what would the average # of inches be of a series of measurements across the stream from the loggers tape to the stream bed (bank full depth). Take the estimate and measure up that amount from your OHWM elevation point. From the new elevation point (twice bank full depth), take a clinometer reading at 0% to see where that elevation intersects the ground at the side of the valley. This is the outside of the flood prone width, and, therefore, the outside of the CMZ.	
Plane Bed/ Forced Pool Riffle	These are where the following conditions occur: – The stream segment gradient is generally 1.5 to 3 percent – In this gradient class the majority of visible pools are formed by logs – When pools are not present, slope of the streambed is generally uniform and constant – *The dominant substrate class is uniformly gravel to cobble*
Stream segment	*This is a length of stream that would be described with generally consistent characteristics for determining a prescription. 300 feet will be considered a minimum operational stream segment distance.*
Start with the bias that the entire length of stream within the harvest unit you are setting up is one stream segment. If you make a determination that the description of the stream no longer applies, look for the location on the stream where conditions change. This may be at a specific physical feature such as the confluence of another stream or it may be less obvious and require you to be assertive and establish that point. In either case, a stream segment break has been established and allows you to now describe two segments. Note: avoid micro-managing stream segments. If you are unsure about whether to establish a stream segment break then avoid doing so.	
Stream segment gradient	*The stream gradient is the average gradient of the stream through the entire stream segment.*
A calibrated clinometer cannot accurately make a determination of gradient with one gradient shot. But a series of gradient shots taken throughout the segment and averaged will yield a fair level of confidence of the stream segment gradient. Stream gradient is measured similarly to measuring the grade of a road location. Note the following points: • Measurements should be taken while standing at the water surface elevation • Gradient shots should be taken for as long a distance as you can see along the stream • Gradient shots should be taken between points on the stream which are similar, such as top of riffle to top of riffle • Stream segment gradient is the average of several stream gradient shots	
Terrace	The valley bottom composed of glacial or alluvial fill which is at a higher elevation than the active flood plain or CMZ.
Terrace slope	The slope that rises from the active flood plan, or CMZ, to the adjacent glacial or alluvial terrace. In some cases, the slope rising from the active flood plain may be the valley wall itself, rather than rising to a terrace. In these cases, prescriptions that refer to the terrace slope shall apply.
Bench	The top of the terrace slope, where there is a definite break in slope beyond which is less than 15% slope.

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Appendix Rp-5

Plum Creek NFHCP CMZ Prescription Key

1. Is there a Channel Migration Zone (CMZ)?

To have a CMZ prescription, all of the following occur:

- ❑ The stream gradient is less than 8%.
- ❑ The stream must be a perennial stream that supports fish.
- ❑ The valley bottom (defined by the flood prone width) is *generally* at least twice the bank full width.
  (This need not be measured. It means that the valley bottom must be wide enough for the stream to move around on. **Note:** Some CMZs may be slightly less than this, but they will have obvious active side channels.)
- ❑ There must be some evidence of side channels. These may be active or relic channels.

If yes, the CMZ is defined as the area within the flood prone width. Go to 2.

2. Is the CMZ on Tier 2 lands?

If yes, apply Tier 2 CMZ prescription (Rp4). If no, go to 3.

3. Is the CMZ an alluvial fan (type D)?

This occurs where a steep gradient stream dumps out onto a flat place and is continually releasing bed load. It is well described in the Watson/O'Connor illustration and occurs rarely in the NFHCP Project Area.

If yes, apply Moderate Sensitivity CMZ prescription for Tier 1 (Rp3). If no, go to 4.

4. **Is the stream a pool riffle type?** (may include backwater and sloughs, or stretches of plane bed)

- ❑ Stream gradient is flat. (i.e., always less than 2%)
- ❑ CMZs are generally wide
- ❑ Stream bed substrate is fine. (i.e., silt, sand, gravel, cobble)
- ❑ There are pools visible without the benefit of logs or boulders.
- ❑ Channel migrates slowly through bank erosion, but may include avulsion and "channel jumping."
- ❑ CMZ resembles Watson/O'Connor illustration for type A.

If yes, apply Moderate Sensitivity CMZ prescription for Tier 1 (Rp3). If no, go to 6.

5. Is the stream a cascade or step pool type?

- ❑ Stream gradient is the steepest for CMZs. (always over 4%, anything > 6% is this type for sure)
- ❑ CMZs are narrow.
- ❑ Bed substrate is coarse. (boulder and cobble)
- ❑ Boulders are > or = to wood in forming pools
- ❑ CMZ resembles illustration for type E

If yes, apply Moderate Sensitivity CMZ prescription for Tier 1 (Rp3). If no, go to 7.
(the 25-foot no-cut does not extend beyond CMZ)

6. Is the stream highly sensitive to woody debris? If it hasn't keyed out yet, it falls into this category.

- ❑ Wood tends to be the dominant channel roughness element, is important for pool formation.
- ❑ Stream type is a forced pool riffle or plane bed, but may include stretches of step pool or pool riffle.
- ❑ Bed substrate includes gravel, cobble, and maybe boulder, but no sand or silt.
- ❑ CMZ resembles illustration for B or C.

If yes, apply High Sensitivity CMZ prescription for Tier 1 (Rp2).
If no, somebody missed something so start again at the beginning.

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Appendix Rp-6

NFHCP Covered Activities that Are "Exempt" from Washington's Forest Practices Rules

Habitat conservation plans (HCPs), when approved, authorize the incidental take of species protected by the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for those activities covered and described in the HCP, and that are otherwise lawful activities. The individual or company carrying out those activities is still required to comply with all applicable state statutes and regulations governing these activities, unless specifically exempted by the state. Within States of Montana and Idaho, there are no provisions in state laws that exempt HCPs from meeting those laws. This is why the NFHCP has been written with commitments that supplement, or add to, those state laws.

The State of Washington has been working for more than 2 years to develop state rules to govern forest practices that will meet the requirements of the ESA for listed fishes. The *Forests and Fish Report* formed the basis for enacting new emergency forest practice rules in January 2000. These will be replaced by permanent rules. Prior to and during the development of these rules, some landowners have committed to HCPs with the federal government that meet the requirements of the ESA but may not match the exact specifications of the new Washington rules. Recognizing this, the state legislature desired to preserve the work that had been done under HCPs by recognizing certain HCP provisions as meeting the Washington Forest Practice rules. They passed a law that specifically "exempts" certain activities from those rules if the activities are covered by an approved HCP. The exemption simply means that the state rules for certain activities are met by following the provisions of the HCP. This has been incorporated into the emergency rules and the provision will still apply when those rules are made permanent although the wording may change somewhat.

The purpose of this appendix is to clarify the role of the NFHCP in meeting the Washington rules. This role will ultimately be defined by Washington's permanent rules themselves, although this clarification should still apply.

Activities Subject to State Rules, NFHCP Adds to Rules

The vast majority of Plum Creek activities in Washington will remain subject to the exact specifications of the Washington Forest practices rules. These are rules governing road construction specifications, upland harvest activities, reforestation, pesticide application, and other typical forestry activities. The NFHCP will add to some of these provisions but not replace them. For example, the state road specifications require that ditches be cross-drained before reaching streams "as close as possible" to the stream, whereas the NFHCP enhanced BMPs add specificity by indicating specific intervals for both the first drainage feature and the second drainage feature from the stream. The NFHCP requires that, not only must the state rule be met as it is specified, but also the NFHCP enhanced BMP must be met.

Activities "Exempted"—State Rules Are Met by Implementing NFHCP Provisions

Rather than using state rules as a basis and adding on top of them additional specificity or rigor, these activities are managed by the use of a different strategy for accomplishing similar goals. For example, some of the streamside buffers in the Washington state rules specify tree retention using basal area as a measurement basis while for these same areas, the NFHCP uses a tree per acre method. The NFHCP would then be monitored for compliance using the tree per acre method rather than the basal area method. If the tree per acre method is correctly implemented, then the state rule is considered met.

- **Riparian Management**
    - Stream typing (except, the upstream extent of fish bearing reaches will be determined by the Washington rules.)
    - Channel Migration Zone definitions and prescriptions
    - Riparian Management Zone harvest prescriptions
    - Streamside road mitigation
    - Tree retention requirements for shade
    - Tree retention requirements for streambank integrity
    - Salvage logging in the inner or outer zone (Washington rules for salvaging in a CMZ or the core or no-harvest zone still apply.)
- **Road Maintenance Planning Process.** The provisions of the NFHCP and the Washington rules are much more similar in this area than in the area of riparian management. The NFHCP is, however, more specific and may vary from the Washington rules in some of the details:
    - Maintenance and upgrade planning and implementation scheduling
    - Abandonment planning and implementation scheduling
    - Reporting (NFHCP reports will be submitted to Washington DNR)